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WORLD PEACE AND DISARMAMENT

Disarmament is not the goal we are seeking; is rather a just and lasting peace with foun-tions of freedom, justice and cooperation in e whole family of nations. Disarmament pro-osals must be assayed in the light of the total roblem of world peace and not simply as an iso-ated factor.

We are striving to find, and cooperatively pply, peaceful means, including international nstitutions, for effecting the human, social, conomic, and political changes imperative in ur contemporary world. Disarmament cannot est upon mere pledges and assurances of polit-cal leaders. It must be worked out in its ealistic setting, accepted in a body of com-rehensive, practical requirements, consider-ng the long-range necessities of action.

The United Nations Subcommittee working in ondon for five and a half months made progress. ast and West moved nearer together on previous-y debated proposals. From interviews in Moscow, ashington, and New York, one feels confident hat all leaders are aware of the insane charac-er of war, especially nuclear-weapon war. None ssumes that a major war could be held to "con-entional" types of war and weapons.

The United Nations will be continuing its ebate and may soon put to work specialists reating the practical answers to questions as o HOW the proposals upon which agreements prob-bly will be reached are to be applied in the ontrol and inspection processes. Agreed-upon ractical methods, the character of inspection ersonnel, specific areas on inspection, use of xisting nuclear stocks--diluted for peaceful urposes--and other workable international ma-inery are now essential in moving toward ext steps.

Meanwhile, other factors delay disarmament. re-knowledge of the probable launching of the atellite may lie back of the abrupt rejection f the Western nations' proposals by the Rus-ian representative, Mr. Zorin, in the Subcom-ittee of the Disarmament Commission in London n August. The statement of rejection failed o note a number of concessions seeking to meet arlier Soviet criticisms. Jules Moch (France) oted that "we are witnessing a repetition of omething that has happened before in this room. n 1954, a proposal that had been put forward ith a wealth of argument was rejected...by the Soviet representative...before the government of the U.S.S.R. had even had time to analyze it... The same Anglo-French text that was immediately rejected in this very room in June 1954....was accepted in principle in Moscow in August after a more thorough study...and this acceptance was announced by Mr. Vyshinsky at the end of September 1954. Disarmament will come and so will world peace. In one thing, at least, I agree with Khrushchev: I believe, in the end, common sense will prevail." (7/24/57)

The Soviet government may not want to reach a complete disarmament agreement until the German question has been settled. It may not want to agree to a disarmament plan which leaves American bases where they are in northern and central Europe. To meet this objection, Ambassador Lodge suggested possible agreement of the United States in a plan which would permit partial inspection of some bases in Europe.

The United States may not want an agreement which does not include an aerial inspection system to lessen the danger of surprise attacks. Ground inspection, as was suggested by the Soviet Union, seems acceptable. Nor will the United States accept merely pledges on the reduction and eventual disintegration of atomic stocks, but insists upon a control and inspection system to guarantee the stoppage of production of nuclear fuels and a step-by-step turning of the fuels to peaceful uses. It may be hesitant also to reach final agreement now, with Russian prestige in outer-space achievements and its possible superiority in the field of guided missiles.

Unsettled conditions in the Middle East may contribute to U.S.S.R. reluctance to accept disarmament proposals at the moment. The General Assembly recently voted to place the complaints of Syria and the U.S.S.R. against Turkey and the United States on the agenda. Normally "complaints" of a military character go to the Security Council. However, Ambassador Lodge spoke to and supported the resolution for consideration by the General Assembly. Generally, talk around the UN has not considered the "complaints" as likely to lead to war.

Recognizing these realities, one still may conclude that the gap between West and East seems to have been materially lessened.

C. F. B.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DECEMBER 10

"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood." (Article 1, UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS)

On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted, without a dissenting vote, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Nine years later, the struggle for the rights so nobly and concisely set forth in the Universal Declaration goes on -- in India, in the Union of South Africa, in Poland, in Ghana, in the Soviet Union, and in the United States. Few are the nations which have accepted and sincerely practice all of the principles of the Declaration.

We rejoice in the many ways by which the United Nations has advanced human rights during the last twelve years: political freedom to such nations as Indonesia and South Korea, economic and social rights to millions in dozens of underdeveloped countries, assistance to refugees of many nations, defense of Egypt in time of attack, voting rights to women in many Latin American countries, and the release of American prisoners held by the People's Republic of China.

Currently the struggle for the ideals of the Declaration revolves around the tension between human rights and state wrongs! It is between one passage in the Charter which asserts that "nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the UN to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state" and another passage which affirms that one of the purposes of the organization is to encourage "respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms."

In this conflict we find the delegates of France walking out of the UN Assembly because of a vote to discuss the status of Algeria, and the Union of South Africa expressing indignation when her treatment of Indians or natives is criticized. The Soviet Union declares that the United Nations should abstain from interference in Hungary, and in the United States the Brickers and Thurmonds cause treaties on human rights to gather dust in committee rooms.

The U. S. Senate should consider on its own merits every treaty on human rights presented to it by the United Nations. The Convention on Genocide, initiated by an American, approved by the Assembly December 9, 1948, and since ratified by 55 nations, should be ratified by us. We know of no good reason why the Convention on the Political Rights of Women should not be approved. It is a shameful retreat from our idealism of the 40's to have our representative on the Commission on Human Rights tell that body that no matter what kind of a Covenant on Human Rights it hammers out, we do not intend to ratify it.

Perhaps the darkest spot on earth for the observance of human rights is the Union of South Africa. Here the Government, the leading political parties, and the laws of the land have increasingly imposed the doctrine of racial superiority on every sphere of human activity. In the past year alone apartheid, or racial separation, has been injected by the Government into the churches, the hospitals, and shortly, into the universities.

Therefore, many lovers of freedom in many nations are sponsoring a "Declaration of Conscience" and a Day of Protest, December 10, 1957 This Declaration is an appeal to the conscience of people everywhere to condemn apartheid and to demand that the Union of South Africa live up to its obligations under the United Nations Charter Concerned persons are invited to add their names to the signers and to help defray costs of the appeal. Write to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Chairman, International Sponsoring Committee, 4 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

Work for human rights begins in our own hearts and minds, on our streets, and in our churches. In December, Commissions on Christian Social Relations (or World Peace Committees) might appropriately distribute copies of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights at the Official Board meeting, reading several of the articles. The Declaration could be the basis for a discussion in an adult or youth group, and the "Declaration of Conscience" could likewise be used.

RESOURCES FOR PROGRAMS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Universal Declaration of Human Rights Board of World Peace, 5 cents. (A filmstrip of the same title may be borrowed for postage costs only.)

Issues Before the 12th General Assembly BWP, 25 cents. There are eight pages on human rights items

Human Rights in the United Nations by Charles Malik. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y. 15 cents.

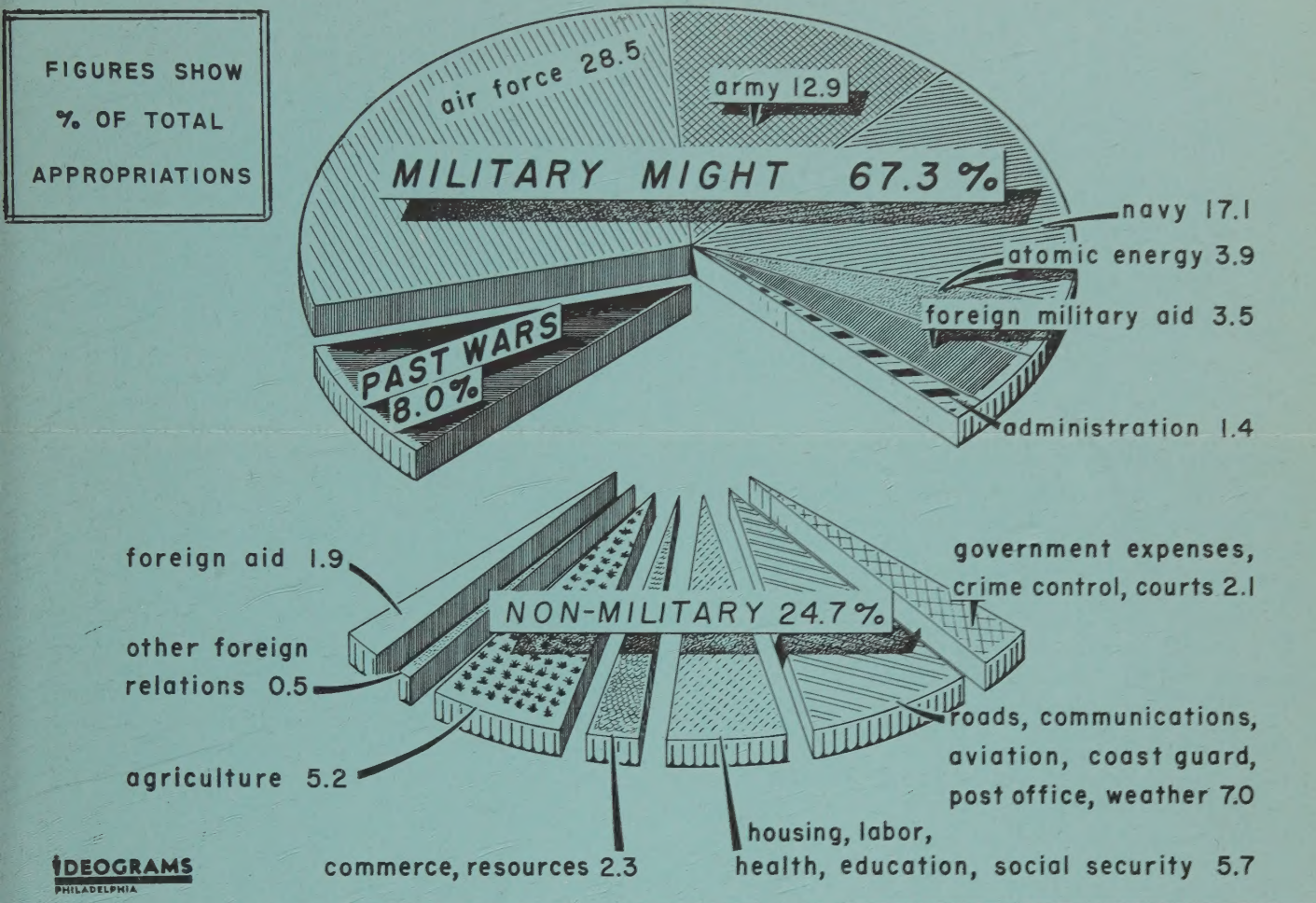
The Crime of Genocide Background and text of Convention on Genocide. Columbia University Press, 15 cents.

Convention on the Political Rights of Women History and text of this Convention. Columbia University Press, 25 cents.

Human Rights: World Declaration and American Practice by Roger Baldwin. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th Street, New York 16, N.Y. 20 cents.

FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS

FISCAL YEAR: JULY 1957 TO JUNE 1958



NATIONAL DEFENSE AND MILITARY SECURITY	$39,789,558,000
* Defense Department, Atomic Energy Commission (includes some non-military development) Merchant Marine, Selective Service System, Military aid to other countries	
COST OF PAST WARS	4,758,896,000
* Veterans Administration, Cost of administering National Debt	
FOREIGN AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (NON-MILITARY)	1,112,244,000
OTHER FOREIGN RELATIONS APPROPRIATIONS	312,522,000
* Contributions to international organizations for regular activities, U. S. Information Agency	
AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES	3,045,566,000
NATURAL RESOURCES NOT PRIMARILY AGRICULTURAL	1,190,966,000
SOCIAL SECURITY, HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE	2,917,464,000
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	4,148,908,000
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	121,826,000
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY	185,648,000
LABOR	333,706,000
ADMINISTRATION OF LAW	323,291,000
GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES	893,516,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS -	$59,134,111,000

Note: These figures are for new appropriations only and do not include permanent appropriations nor funds carried over from fiscal 1957.

* Representative items, not a complete listing.

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AFFAIRS AFAR

"That's where the tall corn grows"
BUCHAREST, Rumania - The initiative of one American business man has created a rapidly growing sentiment of goodwill and warm friendship for the United States. In 1955 and 1956 Roswell Garst of Iowa visited the Soviet Union, Rumania, and other Communist nations in an effort to sell hybrid seed corn and United States techniques. His Pioneer-301 corn which was planted to more than 600,000 acres of Rumania's rich black soil this year produced a crop that would delight any Iowa farmer.

Atom agreement
STOCKHOLM --A ten-year agreement between Sweden and Britain on the peaceful use of atomic energy was signed here on September 20. It provides for free exchange of information on atomic reactors and will make it possible for Sweden to purchase reactors in Britain and to send research workers to study at British institutes.

Culture in the North
ICELAND - This spring 123 artists, musicians, and writers received Government grants as a reward and recognition of their work, making one in every 1,300 Icelanders a recognized artist. (An Icelandic novelist, Halldor Laxness, received the 1955 Nobel prize for literature.)

PEACE VIGIL

From a news release received this week:

"A CALL FOR A PRAYER AND CONSCIENCE VIGIL against nuclear weapons testing and production has been sent out to peace education and religious organizations. The Call, issued by leading pacifists and cooperating peace organizations, seeks cancellation of the U.S. tests at Eniwetok in April and the cessation of all testing and production of nuclear weapons and the intercontinental ballistic missile by our own and other governments."

The Vigil will take place in Washington, D.C. in a room set apart for the purpose at 1705 N Street, N.W., beginning on Friday evening, Nov. 1 and continuing until Sunday, Dec. 1. It will be continuous for 36 hours at the beginning and will be carried out at frequent intervals every day throughout the month.

The Call statement urges that in local communities, especially along the Atlantic seaboard, there be intensive local activity in securing recruits and moral support for the Vigil, and in strengthening existing peace groups and programs.

> "Now we must arise out of our long childhood and play the part of wise, mature and humane men--all of us, all mankind, of whatever political or religious faith--or we shall surely die."
> from a New York Times editorial "Roads to Hell - or Heaven" the morning following the satellite launching.

NEW PAMPHLETS IN STOCK

Pocket Reference on the United Nations. League of Women Voters. 5 cents. A handy and compact leaflet voer
leaflet covering purposes, authority, cost, major organs, specialized agencies, highlights of action taken, and pending problems.

Effects of Radiation and Fallout by James F. Crow 25 cents. A professor of genetics at the University of Wisconsin, who was one of the scientists to testify at the Joint Congressional Hearings on Atomic Energy in June, wrote this Public Affairs Pamphlet. A vivid and direct style and effective illustrations make this one of the best popular treatments of this subject.

Agenda for Action: Toward Peace Through Disengagement by James P. Warburg. $1.25. A paper-back edition of Mr. Warburg's most recent analysis of American foreign policy. Constructive steps for peaceful relations among the great powers are plainly charted. Used and recommended by many peace organizations.

A Man Who Refused to Kill. 10 cents. Reprint from April 1957 Redbook about screenstar Don Murray, whose convictions led him to take the conscientious objector position. He and his wife, Hope Lange, are unique among the Hollywood set for their generous support of refugee work.

AND—IF YOU'RE INTERESTED IN

JAPAN - Write the Consulate General of Japan, 3 East 54th Street, New York 22, N.Y. to receive Japan Report or for material on particular aspects of that country's life and people.

AFRICA - Write the American Committee on Africa, 4 West 40th Street, New York 18, N.Y. to get on their mailing list. The chairman is a Unitarian minister; a Methodist minister, George M. Houser, is executive director.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS - Write The Conference Board, 460 Park Avenue, New York 22, N.Y. to receive their graphic presentations "Road Maps of Industry." (for ministers only)

A FILM ON "TEMPEACE"

An excellent color film has recently been produced by the World Health Organization of the United Nations and will soon be available from the Publishing House. It is called "To your health" and deals with the problem of alcoholism.

One might assume that there were so many nations in which the use of alcoholic beverages is looked upon as a normal thing that WHO would have hesitated to deal with this theme. But it has done so in an effective way.

This film illustrates how social causes tend to overlap. Increasingly the Boards of Temperance, World Peace, and Social and Economic Relations are sensing the large number of concerns which they have in common.